

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in the exercise of the pardoning power would be manifest usurpation of authority. * * * The functions of chief magistrate were created for the benefit of the state and are local to it; and, as the constitutional functions of his office cannot be exercised out of the state, the effect of his absence from the state is to suspend his constitutional functions, and thereupon these functions devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, and he becomes and is de jure and de facto Governor until the absent Governor returns to the state. * * It follows that the pardon granted and delivered by the Lieutenant Governor as acting Governor, in the absence of the Governor from the state, is a valid and effectual pardon. A fortiori the warden had no authority to disregard it. As already indicated, the Governor has no power to revoke a full and unconditional pardon that has been delivered; therefore his order purporting to revoke this pardon was necessarily a mere nullity."

Note.—A similar question arose in Virginia before the electrocution of the Allens for the Carroll County murders, when the state was generally aroused and most determined efforts were made to have the convicted men pardoned or their sentences commuted. Just before the date set for carrying out the sentence, the governor left the state temporarily, and the friends and advocates of the Allens called on the lieutenant governor to grant a pardon or to commute the sentence. The matter was never judicially determined, as the governor returned to the state before the lieutenant governor had acted in any way, but the attorney general held at the time that it was beyond the power of the lieutenant governor to act in such cases during the temporary absence of the governor.

Sunday Contract for "Joy Ride."—Jones v. Belle Isle, 79 South-eastern Reporter, 357, was a suit brought to recover for the hire of an automobile. The contract was entered into on Sunday, and the cars were used on Sunday for "joy riding." The plaintiff's ordinary and usual business was letting automobiles for hire. The Court of Appeals of Georgia says that the pursuit of one's ordinary calling on Sunday, except for necessity or for charity, is a crime, and holds that a contract made on Sunday in furtherance of work of the ordinary calling of one of the contracting parties cannot be enforced by him.